Hon R. W. Thom

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TERMS.

DAILY PAPER $10 A YEAR—COUNTRY PAPER $6 A YEAR.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the under mentioned Land Offices in the State of Florida, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. AUGUSTINE, commencing on *Monday, the twelfth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the under mentioned townships, to wit:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and section six, in township twenty, of range thirty.

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty-one, of range thirty-one

Townships eighteen and nineteen, of range thirty-two.

Township eighteen, of range thirty-three.

At the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the nineteenth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the under mentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township nine, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, on the main land, of range fifteen.

Township twenty-seven, and fractional township thirty-five, on the main land, of range sixteen

Township twenty-seven, and fractional townships thirty-three and thirty-five, on the main land, of range seventeen.

Township twenty-seven, fractional township thirty-two, on the main land, and townships thirty-three and thirty-five, of range eighteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, of range nineteen

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
ap 10—w13w Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN pursuance of law, I JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Missouri, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty-five, twenty six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four, of range fifteen.

Township thirty-three, of range sixteen.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-six.

Township twenty four, of range twenty-seven.

Township twenty-three, of range twenty-nine.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range thirty-one.

Township twenty-four, of range thirty-two.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range thirty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range thirty-four.

At the Land Office at JACKSON, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty-three, sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four, in township twenty-four, and townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range seven.

Township twenty-six, of range eleven.

The part of fractional township twenty-five on the main land, of range eighteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township thirty-eight, of range seventeen.

Township thirty-seven, of range eighteen.

Township thirty-nine, of range nineteen.

Township thirty-nine, of range twenty.

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of October next, for the disposal of the public land within the following part of a township, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township fifty-eight, except sections thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the abovementioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 21st day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

may 26—1awl3w

HAS THE GREAT AUTHOR OF NATURE provided us with no remedy for Consumption, and the diseases leading thereto, which are so fearfully common in our country? Has he left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, it is not so. The best—Nature's own remedy—is ready at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, formed by chemical extracts from Wild Cherry bark and Tar, relieves all cases of Consumption, and effectually cures it where it has not progressed so far as to be beyond cure; subdues the most inveterate cases of the Asthma, even of thirty and forty years' standing, stops raising of blood, after other remedies fail; and removes every kind of affection of the lungs and liver which our climate induces. The remarkable efficacy of this wonderful medicine in many diseases hitherto deemed incurable, has excited among physicians great curiosity as to the precise nature of its ingredients. Let purchasers beware of imitations and counterfeits.

Be careful and get the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, and by druggists generally throughout the United States, Canada, and British Provinces. june 8

DRAPER & CO.
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
No. 60, WALNUT STREET,
(Opposite the Exchange,)
dec 11—1y PHILADELPHIA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MAY 26, 1847.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS for furnishing the stationery and for executing the printing of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of June next. Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfil a contract will not be considered

The printing must be executed with new and perfect type, and on the best paper used for the different descriptions required. The paper for the printing will be furnished by the contractor.

All the articles of stationery must be of the very best quality—samples of the principal articles of which, such as paper, quills, metallic pens, lead pencils, knives, ink, &c. must accompany the bids. No bid will be considered where the articles accompanying it are not of the kind and quality required for the Department.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, *and but one price*, for each and every article contained in the schedule. Should any articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and as without uniformity therein the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

The Department reserves to itself the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles, or to perform the work, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond, as liquidated damages.

The subjoined lists specify, as nearly as now can be done, the amount, quantity, and description of each of the kinds of articles and work that will be wanted.

☞ It being impracticable to give a precise description of the nature and quality of the various kinds of printing, bidders are referred to the samples in the different offices.

STATIONERY.

Writing Paper, made of linen, laid or wove, white or blue.

3	reams	royal paper, for books
3	do	medium do do
55	do	folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 lbs. per ream
140	do	foolscap, hand-made, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12lbs. per ream
50	do	foolscap, machine, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12lbs. per ream
12	do	foolscap, plain, hand-made, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12lbs. per ream
5	do	foolscap, plain, machine, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12lbs. per ream
5	do	foolscap, blue laid, hand-made, faint lined, garden pattern, commonly known as despatch or consular paper, to weigh not less than 16lbs per ream
270	do	quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined three sides, per ream
125	do	quarto post, machine, plain, faint lined three sides, per ream
50	do	quarto post, hand-made, plain, faint lined four sides, per ream
10	do	quarto post, machine, faint lined four sides, per ream
40	do	quarto post, French, faint lined three sides, per ream
10	do	note paper, gilt, per ream
5	do	do plain, do
50	do	copying paper, do
150	do	envelope paper, yellow or buff, royal, per ream
15	do	envelope paper, flat cap, white or blue, per ream
30	do	blotting paper, royal, per ream
450	dozen	cards Perry's best metallic pens, per dozen cards
260	do	cards of all other manufacture in use, per dozen cards
30	gross	metallic pens, per gross
20,000	quills,	No. 80, per thousand
4,000	do	No. 70, do
1	dozen	ever-pointed gold pencils and pens, per dozen
2	do	ever-pointed silver pencils, with gold pens, per dozen
[illegible]	do	ever-pointed pencils, silver, per dozen
6	do	ever-pointed silver desk pencils, with rosewood handles, per dozen
5	gross	of leads, for ever-pointed pencils, assorted sizes, per gross
60	dozen	Conte's best black-lead pencils, graduated
125	do	Monroe's, or other manufactured, graduated
6	do	red lead pencils, per dozen
12	do	folders, ivory, 9-inch per dozen
425	do	red linen tape, assorted, do
60	do	silk taste, assorted colors and widths, in hanks, per dozen
2	do	pounce boxes, of ivory, per dozen
9	do	do cocoa, do
8	do	sand-boxes, do do
4	do	do tin do
14	do	inkstands, cut-glass, recently-invented fountain, moveable tops, per dozen
2	do	French pump China inkstands
12	do	water stands, or boxes, cocoa, per dozen
17	do	erasers, Rodgers & Son's, ivory handles, per dozen, genuine
24	do	penknives, Rodgers & Son's, 4-blades, buck-horn handles, per dozen, genuine
2	do	penknives, Abbott's, American, 4-blade, buck-horn handles, per dozen, genuine
3	do	desk-knives, Rodgers & Son's, 1-blade, ivory handles, per dozen, genuine
7	do	wafer-stamps, ivory handles, per dozen
3	do	do lignumvitæ handles, per dozen
18	gallons	ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, per gallon
650	bottles	ink, do do do in bottles, per quart
10	quarts	ink, red, per quart
60	bottles	ink, black, Cooper and Phillips, or equal, per quart bottle
80	do	ink, blue, Stephen's, per quart bottle
525	do	ink, red, Arnold's, or equal, in ½-pint bottles, per bottle
550	do	ink, copying, Terry's, in ½-pint bottles, per bottle
61,000	wafers,	large red, for Department seal, per thousand
100	pounds	wafers, common size, red, per pound
150	do	sealing-wax, best extra superfine, scarlet, per pound
25	do	sealing-wax, superfine, per pound
10	do	do black, do
30	do	India rubber, prepared, per pound
200	quarts	black sand, per quart
100	ounces	pounce, per ounce
12	sheets	drawing paper, antiquarian, per sheet
12	do	drawing paper, elephant, per sheet
12	do	tracing paper, largest size, French, per sheet
6	dozen	India ink, best, per dozen
12	do	camel's hair pencils, per dozen
12	do	water colors, per dozen cakes
26	pounds	twine, linen, per pound
200	do	twine, cotton, per pound
750	binders'	boards, 6½ by 10½ inches
6	dozen	office shears, 11 inches, per dozen
6	do	office scissors, per dozen
15,000	pocket	envelopes, of white or yellow paper, of the following sizes, viz: 8½ by 3½ inches, per hundred
6	dozen	rulers, mahogany, round or flat, per dozen
8	do	elastic pen-holders, Alden's, per dozen

PRINTING.	No. of sheets.	No. of reams.
Circulars and instructions, quarto post, one page on a sheet	3200	65
Circulars and instructions, quarto post, two pages on a sheet	2800	66
Circulars and instructions, quarto post, three pages on a sheet	1000	15
Circulars and instructions, quarto post, four pages on a sheet	1500	6
Circulars and instructions, foolscap, one page on a sheet	800	36
Circulars and instructions, foolscap, two pages on a sheet	1000	5
Circulars and instructions, foolscap, four pages on a sheet	1000	3
Circulars, quarto post, over four pages, for each additional page, 1000 pages		
Certificates of settlement, accounts, foolscap, two pages on a sheet	–	2
Blank forms, quarto post, broadside, one on a sheet	1500	5
Blank warrants, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	–	30
Blank forms, quarto post, printed on both sides	–	3
Blank forms, quarto post, one page, one on a sheet	1500	15
Blank forms, quarto post, one page, two on a sheet	2000	5
Blank forms, quarto post, one page, four on a sheet	–	3
Blank forms, foolscap, one page, one on a sheet	–	3
Blank forms, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	2000	5
Blank forms, foolscap, one page, four on a sheet	–	5
Circulars, on foolscap, three pages on a sheet	–	5
Letters to pension agents, quarto post, in script, one page	500	2
Letters to pension agents, quarto post, in script, two pages	500	2
Handbill proclamations, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	2000	5
Handbill proclamations, foolscap, two pages on a sheet	1000	3
Registers and receivers' monthly and quarterly abstracts, medium broadside, printed on both sides, with head and rules	–	10
Blank certificates of purchase, six on a sheet, medium	–	2
Blank receipts, eight on a sheet, medium	–	5
Blank applications, six on a sheet, medium	–	3
Land patents, on parchment, per 100, exclusive of parchments	40000	
Circulars, blanks, script, quarto post, one page, one on a sheet	–	10
Treasurer's weekly statement of Treasury drafts and specie, imperial writing paper, 100 copies	150	
Blank forms, quarto post, broadside, one on a sheet	–	8
Blank forms, folio post, broadside, two on a sheet	500	2
Blank forms, folio post, broadside, one on a sheet	–	2
Certificates of copy of accounts settled, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	400	12
Ship registers, folio post, one page, two on a sheet	–	10
Ship enrolments, folio post, one page, two on a sheet	–	10
Ship licenses, folio post, one page, two on a sheet	–	10
Blank certificates, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	400	5
Blank certificates, folio post, one page, one on a sheet	–	1
Blank requisitions, &c., foolscap, two on a sheet	400	2
Blank certificates, quarto post, one page, one on a sheet	–	1
Blank receipts or acknowledgments, quarto post, one page, one on a sheet	400	5
Reports, folio post, one page, one on a sheet	480	2
Reports, folio post, two pages, two on a sheet	–	1
Reports, foolscap, one page, one on a sheet	480	2
Reports, foolscap, two pages, one on a sheet	–	10
Reports, folio post, broadside, one on a sheet	–	1
Reports, folio post, broadside, two on a sheet	–	1
Requisitions, foolscap, two on a sheet	–	3
Certificates of settlement of accounts, folio post, one on a sheet	–	2
Certificates, foolscap, one page on a sheet	150	1
Do do two pages on a sheet	500	2
Do quarto post, one page on a sheet	–	7
Do quarto post, one page on a sheet, with a letter of advice	–	3
Certificates, quarto post, two pages on a sheet	–	2
Circulars, letters, and forms relative to light-house duties, one page on a sheet	–	8
Circulars, quarto post, one page on a sheet, instructions	–	3
Circulars, quarto post, two pages on a sheet	–	1
Blank accounts, folio, two pages on a sheet	–	3
Blank abstracts, foolscap, two pages on a sheet	–	1
Returns of district attorneys, and returns of marshals and clerks, folio post, broadside, one on a sheet	–	10
Errors in accounts, folio post, twenty-four on a sheet	–	1
Errors in accounts, quarto post, two pages, twenty-five reams	–	25
Blank orders and receipts, quarto post, one page, two on a sheet	–	56
Blank acknowledgments, quarto post, one page, two on a sheet	–	16
Blank drafts on postmasters, quarto post, two pages, four on a sheet	–	4
Blank reports of settlements, foolscap, one page, two on a sheet	–	18

The paper for the above to be furnished by the printers, and to be of the best quality. may 28—1aw4w

PATENT OFFICE, MAY 24, 1847.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 20th day of June next, for furnishing all the Stationery (a list of which is below) and executing all the Printing and Book-binding that may be required by this office for the year commencing on the first day of July, 1847, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1848. All the articles to be furnished, and work to be executed, must be of the *best quality*, and in the best manner, delivered without delay at such times and in such quantities as may be required, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting. Specimens of the printing and binding may be seen at this office. It is to be understood by persons proposing that the office is to be at liberty to take either a less or greater quantity of any article than is specified, according to its wants during the year.

Stationery.

5	reams	folio post paper, ruled to pattern
20	do	cap paper, ruled
20	do	letter paper, wove and laid, ruled
4	do	blotting paper
3,000	quills,	(80)
3,000	steel	pens, assorted
3	gross	lead pencils, (hard and soft)
20	dozen	red tape
5	gross	silk taste
4	pounds	wafers
25	do	sealing-wax
2	dozen	ink, red and black, in quarts
2	pounds	India rubber
1	pound	pounce
1	bushel	black sand
1	dozen	penknives, 4 blades
1	do	erasers
1	do	inkstands
1	do	sand-boxes
½	do	ivory folders
½	do	wafer stamps
½	do	pounce boxes

Printing.

1,000 circulars
1,000 informations
1,000 envelopes
1,000 patent laws

Book-binding.

Letter books
Records of patents, (manuscripts)
Records for assignments
Received letters
Books, (library,) miscellaneous

EDMUND BURKE,
may 28—1aw3w Commissioner of Patents.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR,
Navy Agent's Office, Washington, June 6, 1847.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until three o'clock on Monday, the 21st instant, for the delivery of the following articles at the Navy Yard in this city, free of expense to the Government, viz

100	pounds	20d. wrought iron nails, sharp points, best quality
100	do	20d. cut nails, iron
100	do	12d. do do
100	do	10d. do do
100	do	8d. do do
200	do	6d. do do
150	do	4d. do do
47		3-inch iron-drawer locks
7		2½-inch brass do
18		2-inch cupboard do
10		1½-inch do do
9		4-inch iron chest do
1	gross	2-inch screws
4	do	1½-inch do
10	do	1-inch do
4	do	¾-inch do
8	do	½-inch do
2	do	⅜-inch do
3	do	¼-inch do
12,000		1½-inch sprigs
12,000		1-inch do
5,000		1¼-inch do
1	ream	sand paper, No. 1 and 2, assorted
12	pairs	2-inch brass butt hinges
32	do	2½-inch do do
118	do	3-inch do do
20	do	3½-inch do do
4	do	4½-inch do do
26	do	4-inch do do slip pins

All the above articles are to be of the best quality, subject to the usual inspection of the said Navy Yard, and to be to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof, and to be delivered on or before the 1st day of September next; the Bureau or Navy Agent reserving to themselves the right to order any further quantity of any of the articles enumerated which may be required by the commandant of said yard previous to the 30th June, 1848, upon the same terms and conditions, upon receiving ten days' previous notice. Payments to be made by the Navy Agent upon bills properly authenticated, reserving thereupon ten per cent. until the contract is completed. The offers must state the price per dozen, foot, or pound, as the case may be, and extended and correctly added up at the foot. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days after the bidder or bidders shall have been notified by letter, through the post-office, of the acceptance of his or their bids, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed for. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and conforming in all respects to this advertisement.

Bond and security will be required in one-third of the estimated amount of the articles contained in the contract.

In case of failure to deliver according to contract, the Bureau reserves to itself the right to supply the deficiencies at the expense, if any over and above the prices stipulated, of the contractor.

june 10—3taw121st WM. B. SCOTT, Navy Agent.

MADEIRA WINE.
2 pipes
7 hogsheads
16 qr. casks
7 eighth casks
London Particular, Bual and Grape Juice.

The above Wines are old and of choice quality, and were imported by the late S. Messersmith, from the house of Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Co.

THOMAS & DYER,
ap 5—dtf [Union] Alexandria.

COPPER AND IRON FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR,
June 7, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Copper," or "Proposals for Iron," as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 20th instant, for furnishing and delivering at the respective Navy Yards near Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, District of Columbia, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of cold rolled bolt and sheet copper, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds of each at any one navy yard, and of round, flat, and square iron, as may be ordered by the respective commandants or navy agents, or by this Bureau, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1848.

The round iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch nor more than four inches in diameter. The flat iron to be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick, nor more than six inches wide, and the square iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch, nor more than three inches square.

Both the copper and iron must be of the best quality, free from flaws, ragged ends or edges, cracks, or other defects, and must be true to the sizes which may be ordered; and to be subject to such tests and inspection as may be directed, and in all respects to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards, or it will not be received.

Any quantity not exceeding five thousand pounds of copper, or ten tons of iron, to be delivered within ten days after the order shall be received; and one day will be allowed for every additional thousand pounds of copper or additional ton of iron that may be ordered. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that persons who may contract are not to have any claim of privilege to furnish any greater quantity of copper or iron than may be expressly ordered.

It is to be understood, also, that when persons reside at other places than those near which they may engage to furnish articles, they will be required to appoint and duly authorize some person at or near the place of delivery to receive and act upon the requisitions or orders which may be made; and in case the person who contracts, or his agent, shall neglect or fail to comply with the requisitions or orders he may receive for articles under his contract in proper time, or of proper quality, the officers or agents of the navy shall be authorized to purchase the same, and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard, and for the copper and for the iron, and the price asked per pound must be the same for the bolt and sheet copper, and for the round, flat, and square iron, that the different offers may be correctly compared.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-half the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security, for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per cent. payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after bills, duly certified and approved, shall be presented to the navy agent.

The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting offers made by persons who have heretofore failed to complete contracts, if it should deem it advisable for the public interests.

Every offer must be accompanied, as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved the 10th August, 1846, by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

june 9—3tawt20th

PLAIN BLUE BEREGE JUST RECEIVED.
I have this day received—
2 pieces very superior plain blue Berege
10 do blue, pink, and purple plaid Lawns
10 do Polka Muslin
15 do superior white Swiss and Book Muslin
25 do Jackonet and plain Cambric
5 dozen superior light Kid Gloves
1 case Parasolets

Also, a large stock of Crape and other Shawls

With many other very desirable goods, all of which will be sold on the very best terms. G. W. ADAMS,
may 29— Penn. avenue, between 8th and 9th streets.

REPORTERS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED is desirous of securing the services of several experienced Stenographers during the [illegible] munications on the subject until the 1st of August next. Gentlemen who reply to this advertisement will please state qualifications and references as fully as possible.

Communications to be post paid, and addressed to "Dr. J. A. Houston, New York." JAMES A. HOUSTON,
Stenographer to the United States Senate.
mar 17—dtAug1. Washington, March 15, 1847.

DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE.

THOUSANDS of persons afflicted by pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, constipation, and various degrees of local or general debility, have been relieved by this instrument. It is particularly adapted to numerous ailments prevalent at the South, to spinal weaknesses, distortions, a tendency of the body to lounge and droop, both in children and adults. By restoring the form to an erect posture it enlarges the chest, so that the subject breathes freer and easier, and thus many contractions of the chest, with attendant affections of the heart and lungs, are counteracted, and full play is given to the organs of respiration.

The Brace may be had in this city by applying to Mrs. BALDWIN, at the rooms over Mr. Wheeler's hardware store, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. A gentleman will aid in adapting it to those who may call for the purpose.

Applications for single Braces, from a distance, as also for patent rights, may likewise be directed to Dr. Banning's office, 425 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Banning can refer, if desired, to some of the most eminent Professors of Medical and Surgical Science in the United States, as well as to numerous distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen in this city and other parts of the country.

aug 12

SERVANT WOMAN AT PRIVATE SALE.—I have for sale at private sale a servant woman, aged about 21 years, and her child, aged about four years. The woman is a good cook, washer, and ironer. She is restricted to the District. R. W. DYER,
june 10—3t Auctioneer.

JACOB SNIDER, Jr.
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Of all Countries,
No. 76, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

INVITES the attention of the Trade and consumers to his extensive stock of good pure Wines, &c., of various grades and prices, all of which have been carefully selected by him in Europe, principally in the districts where produced.

An experience of twenty years in this business, and as successor to the late John Vaughan, Esq., with an extensive European connection, and a direct personal knowledge of the principal wine districts of France, Germany, &c., enables him to guaranty the excellence and good condition of every article sold by him. His new store and cellars, arranged and built for the purpose, ensure the preservation of his wines in perfect condition; and the present stock having been landed principally before the first of December last, when the new and high tariff on wines took effect, enables him to sell on the most advantageous terms.

Descriptive catalogues furnished on application personally or by letter, in ordering wines from which satisfaction will be guarantied.

Wines, &c., imported to order, subject to approval on arrival. mar 1—d1y

$250 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore to her disconsolate parents their daughter MARY FOX, or one-half of said reward for such information as will lead to her recovery. Said Mary left her school about 5 P. M. on the 20th of May, and since that time has not been seen. She is only fifteen years of age, four feet nine inches in height, black hair, small black eyes, rather thick pouting lips, red cheeks, small features, pretty and quite girlish in appearance. She wore a small plaid calico dress, pink, purple, and blue; black silk cape and apron, black gaiter boots, pink silk shirred hat, and green veil; two small chased finger rings, a gold pencil attached to a black cord, and her nails quite short from biting them. It is strongly suspected that she has been abducted by a person named Michael alias Martin Hare, who absconded about that time from this city, deserting his wife, and leaving her entirely destitute of support. Said Hare is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in height, stoops a little, dark hair, somewhat curly, no whiskers, fair complexion, and rather genteel appearance. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of her school a short time previous, disguised with false whiskers.

Any information to be immediately communicated (by telegraph, if possible) to George W. Matzell, Chief of Police, New York, who is authorized to pay the above reward.

New York, June 7. june 9—3t

FIRST WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to sell any or all of his property, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase. He will sell bargains on terms to suit purchasers. The following is the property to be disposed of:

One two-story frame house on H street, between 17th and 18th streets, containing 11 rooms, carriage-house, &c.

One three-story brick dwelling and store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets; store occupied by Mr. Rawlings, dry goods dealer; dwelling vacant, for rent.

One two-story frame house on 19th street, second door south of the Union Engine-house; and one two-story frame on G street, near 2d street.

The above property can be seen at any time, and is well worthy the attention of the public. Application to the subscriber, at his residence, on 19th street, two doors south of the Union Engine-house.

june 11—3taw4w JOSEPH FRASER.

CITY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, WASHINGTON.

THE Directors of this Institution, in this their annual announcement, state with pleasure that they continue to receive into the Infirmary all classes of patients, except such as may be afflicted with small-pox or insanity.

Three Sisters of Charity continue to reside in the building, and give their undivided attention to the nursing and comforts of the sick.

In the absence of the attending physicians and surgeons, who visit daily at 12 o'clock, three resident students are in constant attendance. Private patients may be admitted under the special care of any physician of the District, the regulations of the institution being complied with.

In consequence of the present high prices of provisions, the charges for board will be as follows:

For private patients	$6 per week.
Mania a potu	$6 to $10 do.
Patients in the public wards	$4 do.
Marine patients, (sent by Government)	$3 do.

In every instance the board to be paid weekly in advance to the Sister Superior.

The Directors of the Infirmary will not be responsible for any debts contracted on their account without a written order from the Dean of the Faculty.

It is due to the Sisters of Charity to state that they request special attention to the above Infirmary regulations, to which they cheerfully accord their support.

DIRECTORS.
Dr. Thomas Miller
Dr. J. M. Thomas
Dr. Wm P. Johnston
Dr. Chas. G. Page
Dr. Joshua Riley
Dr. J. Fred. May
Dr. Grafton Tyler
Dr. Leonard D. Gale.

june 9—3t WM. P. JOHNSTON, M.D., Dean.

OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE and other PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers to sell that well-known and eligibly situated large three-story brick Dwelling House, Store, and Yard on Patrick street, Frederick, Maryland, adjoining the City Hotel, (the principal tavern,) and within a short distance of the Court-house, Banks, Academy, Railroad, &c. The house and back buildings extend in depth 110 feet to an eight feet paved alley, and contain twenty rooms above ground, with dry cellar under the whole, (the front cellar being floored and plastered,) and the yard having therein a well of good water, and also a hydrant. This property is considered the best located in the city for an extensive trade of almost any description, but more especially for the Drug Business, which has been, during the last twenty years, and still is, most successfully carried on in it. Possession can be had on the last of December next.

Also, the west half of lot No. 275, adjoining a two-story stone house: it fronts 30 feet on Patrick street, and extends back about 180 feet—being a very desirable location, only a short distance from the Railroad Depot, and in full view of the cars at the time of their arrival and departure.

Also, a building Lot at the point of Rocks, in Frederick county, Maryland, well situated for a warehouse, store, or small tavern, it being between the Canal and Railroad, and at a spot where they closely approach each other.

For any further particulars or terms of sale, which will be very accommodating, application may be made to Thomas W. Morgan, Esq., Cashier, at Frederick, or to the subscriber in Washington.

ap 27—eod2m WM FISCHER

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW—
Fresh Vanilla Beans
Genuine article of Peach Water, used for flavoring sauces, puddings, ice creams, &c.
Lavender Water
Bay do
Cologne do best German
Florida do
Rose do

Also, a genuine article of Old Port Wine, rarely met with and so useful at this season of the year.

L. E. MASSOLETTI,
South side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th sts., sole Agent for Thompson's Life-preserver.
june 10—eo3t

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The subscriber has on hand an assortment of the above article, to which he invites the attention of dealers and consumers. He receives regularly from one of the best mines in Maryland a full supply of lump, fine, and average Coal, which he will sell at the lowest prices, according to the quality and quantity desired.

Persons wishing a superior article for grates are respectfully requested to call and examine his supply of Lump Coal, the extra character of which has been acknowledged by all who have used it. [illegible] corner of High and Water.
june 10—colm Georgetown.

NATIONAL LIME KILNS, corner of Twenty-first street and New York avenue.—Let all the people take notice that the undersigned has purchased the before-named Lime Kilns, and is and always will be prepared to furnish the best lime, at the shortest notice, at the cheapest rates for cash or short credits. Calcined Plaster and Cement of first quality always on hand.

may 21 co3t&1aw4w GEO. W. HARKNESS.

☞ Sun and Union, Norfolk Herald, and Fredericksburg Herald will please copy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The regular packet sloop Friendship, Captain Scott, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For freight apply on board, or to E. PICKRELL & CO.
june 11—d3t Water st., Georgetown.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Canal Steamboat Company will be held at Brown's Hotel on Monday, June 21, at eight o'clock P. M. As business of importance will be laid before the Company, all the Stockholders are requested to be present.

THOMAS PARKER,
MICHAEL NASH.
june 11—3t

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer

HANDSOME TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and Lot at Auction.—On Tuesday, the 15th instant, I shall sell, on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M., a handsome two-story brick House, situated at the corner of Third street east and M street south, near Mr. Blagden's wharf, being Lot No. 10, in square No. 770. The house is twenty-five by thirty-six feet, containing eight rooms, and is a handsome place for a private residence or business stand, with a pump of excellent water before the door.

Terms cash. A. GREEN,
june 11—FS&Tu Auctioneer.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. GRAFTON TYLER has associated with him in professional practice Dr. ALEXANDER MATTHEWS. Prompt attention will be given wherever their services may be desired.

Office corner of Washington and Gay streets, Georgetown, adjoining the residence of Dr. Tyler. may 11—colm

THROUGH TICKETS TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, Old Point Comfort, &c., via Richmond and Port Walthall.

Whole Fare $5 50 only.

THE Public are advised that the through tickets continue to be given on board the Potomac steamboat to the above places at the low rate of five dollars and fifty cents only, including meals on the James river boat.

Passengers leaving Washington at 9 A. M., or Alexandria at 9½ A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, reach Richmond at 5 P. M., (in time to see its beautiful scenery,) where they lodge, and the next morning go by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad and Port Walthall Steamboat Line to Norfolk, which place they reach by 1 P. M.

For further information apply to Capt. J. W. RODGERS, on board the Potomac Steamboat, or to

june 2—3taw6w GEO MATTINGLY, Agent.

RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN THOMAS, about five feet five inches high, dark complexion, hair plaited, and wears a goatee, pleasant countenance, and about twenty-seven years of age. He had on a brown cloth coat, black beaver pants, and red vest; says he belongs to Hugh Perry, of Prince George's county, Maryland, and was hired to Dr. Mackle, in Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be released according to law.

june 1—3t THOMAS MARTIN, Sheriff.

BY B. HOMANS, Auctioneer

VALUABLE BRICK HOUSE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., I shall sell on the premises that large and commodious three-story brick house, owned and now occupied by Mr. E. Guttslich, on Louisiana avenue, near 6th street. The lot is 25 feet front by 100 deep. The house contains one large parlor, a dining-room, eight bed rooms, two rooms in the attic, two kitchens, and two cellars. The front cellar was built for a porter cellar and has two brick arches and a flue in the chimney. There is a pump of good water in the yard, and also a spring-house in the back building. Two porches the whole length of the house, and one in the rear. Its central position renders it a first-rate stand for a tavern or boarding house.

The property is wholly unincumbered and title undisputable. Possession may be had on the 1st of July, or sooner if desired.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, for notes or bonds bearing interest. A deed given and deed taken at the expense of the purchaser. B. HOMANS,
june 8—eotsTuTh S&Tu Auctioneer.

BOARDING.—Mrs. PEYTON, on Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of 4½ street, will be happy to accommodate permanent or transient boarders, by the day or week. Terms moderate. ap 29—tf

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

TESTIMONY IS NOW RECEIVED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SIRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PREPARATION.
CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, *Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast, and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is*

Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.—The following letters are presented with a view of more fully showing the opinions of physicians in relation to the medical value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry:

DR SWAYNE: DEAR SIR: Having used your Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry extensively in my practice, I was requested by your Agent, Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing of its properties as a remedial agent. I most cheerfully comply, as I feel, by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe the community at large, and physicians in particular. As much as I detest quack remedies and patent nostrums, I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants, recommended in our materia medica in some cases of diseased lungs, to try your preparation of Prunus Virginia, or Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded pneumonia, or disease of the lungs, in the alarming form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it as an invaluable remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough; but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankfort, I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession for twelve years, and am a regular graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first patent medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

J. H. ELLISON, M.D.,
January 7, 1847. Franklin county, Ky.

FRANKFORT, (KY.) JANUARY 7, 1847.

The above certificate is from one of our physicians living a few miles from here; he is doing a very good practice, and is considered a good physician, and stands fair; he is, as he says, a regular graduate. Dr W. L. CRUTCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

DR. SWAYNE IN THE SOUTH.

The following letter has just come to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find no relief until he used Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry. It is certainly the most wonderful cure on record. Read it:

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) JANUARY 12, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE. DEAR SIR: Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable medicine, I think it not more than common gratitude in me to make one addition to the long list of certificates which you have received of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceding last August, I was very much distressed by a very bad cold and racking cough, and, during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and, indeed, in July my friends gave me over, having tried all kinds of medicine said to be good for such diseases without the least good effect. I was reduced almost to a perfect corpse, and had scarcely any flesh upon my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed again. A friend one day asked me if I had tried Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry, and advised me to do so at once, as he had heard that it had worked a great many wonderful cures. I took his advice, and, after using up several bottles of it, I grew so much better that I was enabled to leave my bed, and afterwards to walk about the house and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine; and now, by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly well, and enjoy the use of all my faculties just as much as if I had never been afflicted in the way I have described to you. I have written this not thinking that it will at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it may have its mite of influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you so richly deserve for your persevering efforts for the public good. Respectfully, your friend and admirer,

JAMES B. MAISLAND.

Comment on such evidence as the above is unnecessary. A single trial will place Dr. Swayne's Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry beyond the reach of [illegible] its best recommendation.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article, stealing nearly the whole of the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such base and palpable imposition, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain wild cherry except that bearing the name of Dr. H. Swayne on each bottle. The name of Dr. Swayne, in connexion with the Compound Sirup of Wild Cherry, has never yet been counterfeited. So, if persons would bear in mind the name of Dr. Swayne, they may be sure of obtaining the original and genuine article.

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States and some parts of Europe.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist, Agents for Washington, D.C. Also, by WILLIAM STABLER & BRO., Alexandria, Va.; GEORGE M. SOTHORON, Georgetown; BRAGG & WILSON, Petersburg, Virginia; CANBY & BARTLETT, corner of Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore, Md.

mar 19—

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in Richmond, Virginia, until the 15th July next, for the construction of three stone dams across James river on the line of the Company's canal between Lynchburg and the mouth of North river. The first of said dams will be about 31 feet high and 400 feet long, and situated about four miles above Lynchburg; the second will be about 15 feet high and 500 feet long, and situated about nine miles west of Lynchburg; the third will be about 22 feet high and 300 feet long, and situated about thirteen miles west of Lynchburg. The foundations of these dams are of rock, and the superstructures will be required to be raised as high as low water level, during the present season. Plans of said works may be seen, and specifications thereof obtained, at the Company's office in Richmond, or at the subscriber's office on the said line above Lynchburg, on and after the 1st of July next. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Engineer,
James River and Kanawha Company.
may 27—3tawif2thJuly

LIME.—Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Lime for Manure, and building Sand can be had at the lime kiln, of the subscriber, near the United States Observatory, either in large or small quantities. Terms cash, unless otherwise arranged, before delivery. WM. EASBY.
ap 5—tf [BaltSun]

WANTED TO SELL IMMEDIATELY, for cash or sixty days' paper, the time of two likely, smart colored boys, one for nine and the other for ten years. I will sell one or both, to suit a purchaser.

Address Q. R., (post paid) through the Washington City Post Office. june 8—dlw

TREASURY NOTES, CORPORATION STOCK AND LAND SCRIP wanted by
CHUBB & SCHENCK,
mar 9—tf Opposite the Treasury Department.

$5 REWARD.—Left the subscriber, on the 23d day of April last, EDWARD NASH, an indented apprentice to the Bricklaying business, without provocation. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said apprentice. Persons so offending will be dealt with according to law. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of the said apprentice to the subscriber, or securing him so that I may get him. THOMAS LEWIS.
may 27—3taw2w [BaltSun]

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

TO CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the Government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre-emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands; claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, Revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for Revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands, as well those against the State of Virginia as the United States; all claims growing out of contracts with the Government, for damages sustained in consequence of the action or conduct of the Government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public offices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

In the prosecution of claims against Mexico, under the late Convention, Mr. F. A. Dickins and the Hon. C. P. Van Ness, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, are associated; and any claim sent to either of them will receive their united and prompt attention.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public station at Washington.

His office is on F street, second door east of Corcoran & Riggs.

All letters must be post paid. dec 14—dtf

300 REAMS PRINTING PAPER for sale; also, paper made to order of any size.

Cash paid for Rags in lots of 100 lbs. and over, at 3 cents per lb., delivered at my store, in Georgetown.
ap 23—eotf O. M. LINTHICUM.

H.2009.085.20171

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.—NEW GROUNDS OF THE WAR.

There is no consequence of the pending War, either actual or probable—not the effusion of blood nor the waste of treasure—which is more to be dreaded by us as a Nation than our losing in its progress the sympathy and esteem of the civilized and Christian world. Until the unhappy series of measures began which led to the existing attempt to trample a neighboring Republic into the dust, we stood, the gaze and the delight of those who love human happiness, the contrast of tyrannies, the fairest civil spectacle that the world had seen—that of a great country, not more just, wise, vigorous, and yet moderate in all its foreign policy, than liberal, equal, and beneficent in its domestic. All eyes were turned upon us—those of the good to admire, and of despots themselves to regard with respect the example of a rising splendor so blameless. Hither the oppressed, even in distant hemispheres, sent forth their thoughts and their hopes, whenever they dreamed that, with courage, virtue, and prudence, all may be free. The philanthropist beheld in us the arrival of a new era in human affairs, an era of humanity and peace; and the philosophic student of social institutions hailed in the workings of our public order the realization of almost Utopian theories. To all this bright reputation, this admiration, and this expectation abroad, a severe blow has been dealt; and even at home, where patriotism forbids that men should so easily despair, the warm confidence of a few years since in the solidity of our institutions is fearfully shaken. Never, in short, has the Government of any country undergone a change of position more strange, or more alarming: never was any country, to such a point, more the favorite and the hope of mankind; nor ever before did pernicious rulers contrive, in so brief a space, so deeply to mortgage the national character as ours have done.

When this Administration came into existence, by the *fiat* of Gen. JACKSON,[*] registered in the Baltimore Convention, we were at peace with the foreign world, and in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity at home. The Annexation question had been settled by Congress; in a form not warranted by the Constitution, it is true, but yet acquiesced in rather than resort to a violent remedy: and care had been taken by Congress, in the act of annexation, for the pacific adjustment of any question concerning it which might arise between the United States and Mexico. Within our own borders every branch of industry was prosperous beyond example; the sails of our ships whitened every ocean in the pursuit of a profitable commerce, which, besides rich freights to the merchants in exchange for our surplus products, poured into the national coffers a copious and abundant stream of revenue. The President had nothing to do but to take things as he found them, and leave them so, to have secured to his country, during the whole of his official term, a tranquil prosperity, and to himself the enviable renown of a wise and paternal Magistrate. But tranquillity was not the element for him. In proportion as Nature had apparently fitted him for it, he disdained it. Arrived at the Presidency, WAR, CONQUEST, and DOMINION seem to have filled his thoughts and haunted his repose. His waking thought was "the whole of Oregon or none," and his earliest dream was of trumpet-calls to the bold spirits of the West, of a march to the Hall of the Montezumas, of war and bloodshed, and finally of a second "Conquest of Mexico." Such were the indications, not to be mistaken, of the Presidential intents and aspirations, as reflected by the mirror which it was his first act to set up here as the organ of his Administration. The practical results of these early promptings of a misguided ambition soon disclosed themselves in substantial acts. The patriotism and wisdom of the Senate, and the good sense of the British Government, saved us from the threatened collision in the distant wild of Oregon. But no wisdom or patriotism of the Senate, or of Congress, could save us from the War with Mexico. Though foreseen and foretold, the People were deaf and would not hear—blind and would not see—whilst the President was stealthily laying plans, and actually taking measures which must necessarily lead to the concussion that followed. Time and again we directed the public attention to these things; but our remonstrances and deprecations were unheeded. *Four months* before the first meeting of Congress under this Administration, we called the attention of the Public to the probability that the Executive would yield to the solicitations of Texas (just "annexed") so far as to occupy territory to the line of the Rio Grande—which occupation, we *then* said, was "nothing short of an invasion of Mexico," and would be an act of the President "*making war*, in the full sense of the word, on his own authority;" and, a couple of months afterwards, to the departure of Commodore STOCKTON, in a steam-frigate from Norfolk, with his mission to California announced from his quarter-deck; and yet later, to the intention of the President to make war upon Mexico;[†] an intention averted at the moment only by the reception of news from Mexico of her willingness to receive a Commissioner to settle the boundary dispute—a purpose, on her part, defeated, as our readers know, by our sending a Minister to treat of things in general, instead of a special Minister to treat on the particular topic of discord. Our warning voice was raised in vain. The overpowering interest of the Oregon question, then yet unsettled, withdrew the public attention from what the President was doing until the thunders of this War of his making broke upon our ears.

In the conduct of this War, from the beginning of it to the present time, we see only the Absolute Will of the Executive, carried out by his own acts, and to this day only so far sanctioned by Congress as has been necessary to save the National Arms from disgrace.[*]

But, if capable of learning any thing, the Administration should surely have come to understand, by this time, that the ambitious calculation on which the war was at least hazarded, if not absolutely courted, by ordering our troops (unmolested, and even unthreatened, at Corpus Christi) to advance into the Mexican territory, has proved as sad a blunder as ever was made by arithmeticians counting the blood of thousands for nothing, in a problem from which they thought to work out power, reputation, and popularity for themselves. They should surely have felt, by this time, that their own dividend of the public favor and reputation expected from this war has been a good deal worse than nothing; that its successes have redounded to others, its reproaches alone to them.

Thus far, there has been a continual shifting of all the alleged causes and aims of the War. And while, in general, the setting up different, even if not inconsistent, pleas for any action, is proof enough that all of them must be weak and insincere, here the varying allegations have been such as, in nearly every instance, to annihilate each other. So little was the art with which was managed all that prevarication in which the war found its only defence!

In our paper of the 20th of March last, we traced, to the number of eight successive ones, the grounds and objects of the war, which had then, at different times and in several quarters, been held out by the Executive and its organs. All these we then substantiated, by the citation of their official sources: for, upon such grave matters, we choose never to argue without proofs which are incontestable. Omitting here, as no longer necessary—*first*, because they can be referred to in the paper already mentioned; and, *secondly*, because reproducing them entire would weary our readers and us—the documents out of which we then established these conflicting declarations of the Administration and its agents, we shall merely recapitulate their effect and tenor, in order that the public may once more compare them, not only with each other, but with certain additional and incompatible averments of cause and purpose, which it has pleased the Government subsequently to make, and more especially in the Proclamation lately addressed to the Mexican people, from the city of Jalapa, by Gen. SCOTT, in the name and of course by the orders of his Commander-in-Chief, the President.

First of all, as we then showed, the Executive alleged *that this war was merely defensive; was forced upon us, by Mexico's crossing the Rio Bravo into our territory and there slaying our* [illegible], in a word, according to the Executive Message of 11th May, 1846, a war of which the cause was "the shedding of American blood upon American soil," by Mexico; while the *object* of the war was *to repel invasion*.

Next, omitting all the previous allegation, when talking to the Mexicans themselves, the President, by a Proclamation furnished to Gen. TAYLOR on the 4th June, 1846, stated, as the justifying cause of the war, *the refusal of Mexico to pay the indemnities due for spoliation of our citizens*. *The object* of the war was, in the same document, declared to be, not to repel invasion, but *to procure indemnity for the old injuries*, and to re-establish a free government in Mexico, instead of that of PAREDES.

Thirdly, in his Annual Message of December last, the President—forgetting that the final rupture between his ambassador, Mr. SLIDELL, and the Mexican Government under Gen. HERRERA did not happen until about two months after the fact of which he made it the cause—stated to Congress that he directed Gen. TAYLOR to advance to the Rio Bravo (which all must now admit to have been the first and the fatal overt act of war) in consequence of *the refusal of the Mexican Government to receive Mr. Slidell as our Minister*.

Fourthly, in the Proclamation already cited, sent from this city, General TAYLOR was made to say that, besides the obtaining of indemnities, the objects of the war were, *To overturn the then existing Government of Mexico; to re-establish the freedom of the Press;* and *to set up a Republican Government in Mexico:* which designed "republican Government" is plainly avowed in the President's last Annual Message to have been meant to be that of SANTA ANNA!

Fifthly, in the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (H. of R. February 24th last,) its chairman, Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, speaking, from that confidential position, of the War and the Message, said that "the war had created a new and admirable System of Finance, worth more than all its (the war's) charges." The *system here meant is incontestably the* FREE TRADE *system of Finance;* which consists (as every body knows) in the Low Impost Duties, with Treasury Loans and Notes to fill the void. Now, this system is that with which the present Administration began its existence. If then, the war was *necessary to create that system*, the war was designed before the system; or, at least, as its creative cause, must have existed before the passage of the Free Trade Tariff, in August, 1846; and accordingly we know that Gen. TAYLOR's *first* orders to pass the Nueces are older than the date of the New Tariff Act. If we consider that, without the war, the Administration would have had no need for Loans and Scrip, and that the Free Trade party were the original Annexation party, we shall better understand Mr. INGERSOLL's assertion of the relation between the war and the McKay Tariff.

Sixthly, the object of continuing the war (as the President assured the country, in his last Annual Message) is *to secure a peace*. If he had said that the object of peace is to secure a war, he would have uttered a truth as profound, a justification as equitable. As the most appropriate means of securing a peace, breaking it is certainly an odd one; especially as, besides, Mr. INGERSOLL says war is the appropriate means of erecting valuable systems of Finance; and the President himself had already pronounced it the means of repelling invasion, of procuring indemnities, of getting Ministers received, of overthrowing tyrannies, of substituting for them republics, of vindicating the freedom of the Press, of (as he will presently assure us) paying you for the expenses it puts you to; in short, there is nothing like it: it is the most economical thing in the world, but requires large indemnities for its expense; it is very repulsive and very attractive—*that*, to drive out invaders—*this*, to get in a minister; it is very subversive of tyrants, very constructive of free governments; it is excellent for liberating the Press in Mexico, and for enslaving it in the United States; but, above all things, there is nothing like war for its peacefulness!

Seventhly, in the same Message, the Presidency promises thus: "The war will be vigorously prosecuted there (in Mexico) with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war." Thus "an honorable peace" becomes the object for which a war is prosecuted, which both Mr. BENTON and Mr. CALHOUN (who never agreed in any thing else) agree—supporters of the President as they are, or have been—ought to have been avoided, and might easily; but the peace thus obtained is clearly to be "honorable" only as "securing an ample indemnity for the expenses of the war." So that, with a delicious confusion of ideas, we have a war set on foot to repel an invasion, which we either made or marched in search of; and we are keeping up the war in order to extort an ample *moneyed* indemnity of its expenses (for the President will not avow any acquisition of territory as his object) from a nation so poor, so mortgaged and hypothecated in all its revenues, that the very army in which was placed all its hopes starved at San Luis Potosi, and the great fortress of San Juan de Ulua fell with but six days provision in it, because Mexico could not, for her life, raise the half of a million of dollars! From a people thus moneyless, creditless, beggared, we were to get back, as the terms of an honorable peace, the cost of all the war on our side, besides enabling *them* to pay their own! It is Indemnities no longer for the ancient spoliation of our citizens that we seek: them we abandon; "an honorable peace" can be made without them. So, too, of ridding Mexico of a Tyranny and setting up again *our friend*, the President's *protégé*, that lover of liberty, SANTA ANNA: the President has got him back, to the head of an army, into the Presidency; so that these are no longer conditions of the "honorable peace," or objects of the "peaceful war." Nor is the Liberty of the Press; nor is the reception of Mr. SLIDELL; nor is Free Trade at home; nor is an invaluable System of Finance—for we have got it, and a debt of probably at least a hundred millions of dollars as a part of it. In short, the only object of the war is Indemnity for its expenses; and, as the Administration's Congressional organ, the Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Relations, has averred to the world that *the system of Finance created by the war is worth to us more than its cost*, on an equitable settlement Mexico owes us less than nothing!

Eighthly. In our former survey of the objects of the war, we showed that the same Congressional organ of the Administration, its Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, had, in his Report on the President's Message, avowed for the Executive that the purpose of the war is one which this Government has pursued ever since Mexico became independent (1821)—that is, the acquisition of California. For that document says: "Complaints 'of the resort to territorial conquest from Mexico 'are disarmed of reproach by the facts that Mexico, 'by war, constrains the United States *to take by* '*conquest* what, ever since Mexican independence, '*every American Administration has been striving* '*to get by purchase*; and that *the Executive orders* '*and military and naval execution of them*, FOR 'THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONQUEST, have conformed 'not merely to *long-established policy of our own* '*Government*, but *wise principles of self-preservation, indispensable to all provident government*."

We showed, then, from this particularly confidential source, (which immediately represents in Congress the views of the President and Secretary of State as to questions of our Foreign Policy,) that the Administration has, through its legislative organ, declared that we are fighting to get what we have long wanted, but its owner would not sell—that is, California: that its possession is to us a matter of self-preservation; and that, therefore, every prudent Government in our situation would take it by force, since we have been unable to get it otherwise. Now, as Mr. INGERSOLL cannot intend to charge Mr. POLK with neglecting for us what mere self-preservation renders indispensable, he must be held, in effect, to declare that this Administration did not criminally wait for Mexico to *constrain* it to save us from destruction, by laying the strong hand on California, but prudently, "providently," patriotically, took the initiative, and picked a quarrel (the Executive is at a loss to say *about what*) with Mexico.

Thus far we have recited afresh, and in a more summary shape, the causes and objects of war which had, before the 20th March, been avowed by or for the President. Since that time he has been good enough to supply us, through further declarations, with additional variations of pretext. Some of these we shall now proceed to chronicle—including with them certain others which, though elder, we had overlooked, and continuing our original numerical arrangement.

Ninthly. On the 6th of July last, (less than two months after the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto, known here on the 23d of May only, and before, therefore, he could have received any orders from here, or any thing *in addition to his original instructions*, except the direct news, from the Rio Bravo, of hostilities begun there,) Commodore SLOAT, as "Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean," issued a proclamation "to the Inhabitants of California," declaring that he was about to take possession of that entire department: that "henceforth it will be a portion of the United States:" that "its peaceable inhabitants will *enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any portion of that Union*:" that *they shall* "*choose their own magistrates and other officers from among themselves*:" that "the same protection will be extended to them as to *any other State of the Union*:" that "*they will enjoy* A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT:" that *they shall* "WORSHIP THE CREATOR IN A WAY MOST CONGENIAL TO EACH ONE'S SENSE OF DUTY:" that, "of course, *the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States*:" that, under our Government, "a great increase of the value of real estate and the products of California may be reasonably expected:" that "the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America:" that those, natives or foreigners, who do not like to live under our Government and with the privileges of its citizenship, shall be allowed to sell out their property and quit, or to remain, if they will "observe strict neutrality:" finally, he invites all "judges, alcaldes, and other civil officers to retain their offices and execute their functions as heretofore," "until the government of the territory can be more definitely arranged."

Now, it is certain that the forces under Com. SLOAT's command were stationed upon the coast of California to await the hostilities which our Cabinet were working up on the other edge of Mexico, by marching armies, blockading fleets, the Slidell quarrel, &c. The Commodore was expected to be able, at the first sound of war, to take possession of the Territory. He had, therefore, *his instructions* as to all the civil consequences of taking and keeping possession; that is, how and upon what principles the country was to be governed and its people treated. To suppose the contrary is impossible; and it is equally impossible to suppose that, having the necessary instructions, he would deviate from them, before he got ashore or met any difficulty. This Proclamation is clearly, therefore, to be taken as embodying just what his instructions directed him to do (and neither more nor less) as soon as he learned with certainty that war had broken out. Further: these instructions, being *in advance* of the pretended cause immediate of the war—the "invasion of our soil" and shedding on it "the blood of our citizens"—could not know *what Mexican injury we should have to avenge*, nor, of course, *what degree or sort of redress we might justly take*. Yet here we see this President of ours ordering a whole country to be seized and permanently kept at the firing of the first gun! At home he has, in his own person, loudly denied all purposes of conquest; and this, long after he had commanded it in California. Here, he says we fight "to conquer a peace" only; there, he has usurped a whole broadside of the continent, and constituted its people, without their consent or ours, equal and *perpetual* members of this Union; for it is indissoluble, and, once in it, who are to put them out? In a word, *having first made them citizens and their country a State forever*, (for that word only, not "territory," figures in the context of the proclamation,) he next makes himself *their supreme legislator*, the source of all their laws and rights, the fountain of all magisterial and other municipal or legislative authority, and even *the head of their religion*, of which, at his fiat, all the conditions are altered! This last point offers a remarkable commentary on the sincerity of the Union's late disavowal, for the President and Cabinet, of any participation in the project which lately appeared in that organ, for pulling down the Catholic priesthood in Mexico, as enemies to the liberty, property, and enlightenment of that country. The very same measure had already, in a milder form only, been applied to California, and is now legally in force there, if the Executive is at all bound by his own engagements to any body but the Baltimore Convention.

Tenthly. In the proclamation issued by Gen. KEARNY (22d August, 1846) on reaching the capital of New Mexico, the cause of the war is barely stated (as in Commodore SLOAT's) to be "the act of Mexico" in crossing the Rio Grande and attacking General Taylor; and the *object* of the war is not even indicated in either proclamation, except that *both* declare the possession taken to be permanent, and therefore *put two great regions* out of all further question of right, of negotiation, of fair and "honorable peace." This silence as to justice of claims, and this decisive action of mere and bare conquest, once more substantiate *that* as the real object of the war—an object which could as little, from the necessity of the case, be *disavowed* in the countries meant to be dismembered from Mexico, as it could with advantage be *avowed* any where else. And this is, we venture to say, the key to all those contradictions, and that amazing governmental prevarication, which we are now attempting to trace through its many shiftings, turnings, and windings.

But the Santa Fe proclamation has other features peculiar to it. To stretch thither the claim (founded on a mere impotent act of Texas legislation, and nothing else) to all the soil east of the Rio Grande would have been idle: the tale of the old Santa Fe Expedition made it impossible to pretend that the Texas claim was not altogether fictitious in that quarter. Putting aside, therefore, all pretence of title up to the Bravo, this proclamation "announces our General's intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) *as a part of the United States*, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico:" that he is instructed by his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, protect the property of the church, and "preserve their religious rights" in "the amplest manner:" that he is to respect the rights of private property: that he is to defend them from the hostile Indians: that they must aid him in enforcing the laws (of the United States:) that all who have left their homes through dread of our troops, or to fight us, must return to them forthwith: that, if they do not, "they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to confiscation:" that "it is the wish and intention of the United States TO PROVIDE FOR MEXICO" (all Mexico) "A FREE GOVERNMENT, with the least possible delay:" that "the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own Representatives:" that meantime the "existing laws will continue in force and the actual magistrates remain in office," provided they comport themselves as good citizens and "take an oath of allegiance to the United States:" that the General "releases all New Mexicans from their allegiance to Mexico:" that "he hereby claims them as citizens of the United States;" that "such as are found in arms or instigating others against the United States will be treated *accordingly*." [NOTE. "Accordingly" means *hung*, as has been since abundantly explained by practice.] Finally, the proclamation says that Gen. K. will, for the present, "be considered Governor of the Territory."

It is not a little curious, in comparing these two last proclamations, to observe one special difference: the nearer to the President's person, the more absolute the *civil* powers which he assumes; and the farther from that presence, the stronger the *religious* authority he puts on. In California he lets men off from being hung for not coming back to their houses when they are bidden; in New Mexico he does not: in Santa Fe he "protects their church" and "their religious rights in the amplest manner;" in Monterey of the Pacific he abolishes the supremacy of the Mexican faith altogether. Yet, again, his royal will deals diversely in other particulars: California he at once constitutes a State; New Mexico but a Territory: in the former, every body (black, white, red, or mixed, and bond or free) is at once a full citizen of the United States; in the latter, the boon is only distant and prospective—when he shall have "provided for *Mexico* a free government, similar to those of the United States." In other respects, supreme power is exerted with an even hand: he appoints what shall be law and who its officers in both countries. For the present, continuing their old laws and officers, he lets Mexico legislate and appoint for a United States Territory; but presently he will be even with them, and do all the law-giving and distribute all "the spoils" himself.

It is true, the Government, through its organ here, has pretended to deny that it had given authority for these extraordinary proclamations. The disavowal is, however, contradicted by prior and by subsequent facts. We are, at this moment, engaged in showing that the *affirmative* declarations [illegible] its *negative* ones be more candid? No: as we have already urged in regard to Commodore SLOAT, so of the case of Gen. KEARNY: both expeditions were very deliberately planned at the Navy and War Offices; were executed at leisure; were looked on as certain to secure to us two easy conquests, themselves (with the expected glory and popularity of their acquisition) no doubt at first the utmost foreign objects of the war. In both quarters, Mexico was known to have slender forces, the inhabitants believed to be ready to hail our sway, and that sway, therefore, to be certain of permanence. Is it, then, possible that a regular subjugation of two large countries—new to our language, our laws, and almost any other—should have been projected and executed without any instructions to their conquerors as to the civil order which was to be set up in them? Were the officers of our army and navy—unaccustomed to any but military rules—to be left to their own discretion, their own inexperience? Incapable as we hold this Administration, we consider such improvidence impossible. On these matters the commanders must have been furnished with instructions—probably, indeed certainly, even with proclamations ready printed, for they were issued instantly on the act of taking possession—a good deal sooner than they could have been printed in Monterey or Santa Fe, where there were then no printing presses. Well, as we have said, being furnished with instructions, no officer could have dared to set up a Government not in conformity to them. So much for facts preceding the proclamations; and now for facts subsequent to them. They have been disavowed: have the officers issuing them been punished or even censured for such flagrant usurpations! The very contrary: Gen. KEARNY has been promoted and sent on as Governor of California. He has, then, incurred no loss of confidence. But has the Government *annulled* the regulations, the laws, the authorities which it has disavowed! Nothing of the kind, in California; and, in New Mexico, some seven or eight months after the enactment of these strange laws, they have lately been enforced in their most dreadful and monstrous provisions. Under their claim of the self-bestowed allegiance of a people unable to repel their invader, many of the best and bravest of the New Mexicans have been put to the ignominious death of hanging, for only attempting what Emmett and Kosciusko attempted—what Tell and Washington accomplished—the liberation of their country from a foreign yoke!

Eleventhly. The war (according to the late project of the Union for sequestrating the Church property in Mexico) has one of its main causes in the existence of the Catholic Religion in Mexico, and should therefore adopt as one of its objects the stripping that Church of its wealth and influence there, and the bringing about popular enlightenment by introducing there more elevating forms of faith.

The government organ, it is true, suggested this policy as one *which the Government might consider of and presently adopt*: but it was *the policy only*, not the facts, which it stated as not yet resolved. The facts it laid down as certain; and, they being certain, success demands the policy. How far the previous orders to Commodore SLOAT went towards the same object, we have already seen: so that, if the *Union* has, upon the exhibition of much public wrath at the scheme, been induced, in the fervor of its zeal for the Administration, to claim this excellent idea as *entirely* the Editor's, and as *opposed* to the views of the President and Cabinet, one thing must yet be remarked: that the *Union's* idea at least wants the merit of originality—for they who drew up the Californian proclamation are the true parents of the conception. In short, this skirt-clearing for the Administration by its organ is a sort of effort not likely much to change any body's opinion of the real source of the plan.

Twelfthly. We come, as equally discordant or bad, to the causes and objects of the war, as set forth in the *latest* Government proclamation—that issued from Jalapa on the 11th of May by Major General SCOTT, which it was our main purpose to notice to-day, but in taking it up found the preceding train of thought forced upon our minds.

The Proclamation of Gen. SCOTT sets out with saying to the Mexicans that "truths which have been criminally concealed from them (by those at home) must be told them;" that "whatever the origin of the war, the United States were forced to undertake it" (a phrase more than half-admissive that we began it: but see further presently) "by causes unknown to the greater part of Mexico." (These causes, so little known in Mexico, cannot, of course, be the fact that *they* had invaded a soil of which *we* were in possession: for how should people invade a foreign country without knowing it! Nor that they had refused to receive Mr. Slidell *on his own terms*; for *that* all Mexico must know. Nor to obtain indemnities for old injuries to our citizens; for of that, as a cause of war, all Mexico has heard. Nor to overthrow the Government of Paredes, nor to vindicate the freedom of the press; for Mexico is no doubt well acquainted with our Matamoros Proclamation of 4th June, prepared at our Department of War, and published to her by us in Spanish. Nor our Ingersollian necessity of creating a valuable financial system, nor our desire to "conquer a peace," nor our determination to make her pay for the war; for all this we have said long ago, and Mexico is fully persuaded of it all. Nor can these unknown causes be any thing else that this Government has published to the world in its own justification. Still less can they be any thing which has been in negotiation between the two countries, and by Mexico published to her people. We here can say, with little fear of contradiction, that if the Mexican rulers have only labored half as much to conceal the objects of this war as ours have done, their guilt is enormous. But, whether known or unknown, either in Mexico or here, this new proclamation is clearly about to reveal to both nations *what* ONLY THEIR GOVERNMENTS *know or could know*—the hitherto secret causes *why they are fighting*. Come, then! let us go on and learn.)

The Proclamation proceeds to say (taking care, like the Matamoros one, to say nothing about Mexico's having invaded the United States) that "we regard the war as a necessity:" that, indeed, "all wars were so regarded by the nations who are parties to them," (especially if properly kept in the dark by their Governments;) that in Mexico, as with us, there is a war-party and a peace-party; this thinking the war wrong—that, right. "But that Governments have sacred duties to perform, from which they cannot depart; and that *often these duties impose*, for national reasons, A SILENCE AND [illegible] *sometimes displeasing*" (as the *avowed* reasons of this Administration have been) "to the majority of those who, from views purely personal and individual, make opposition." (Our Government, that is to say, found itself forced to dissemble the motives of the war, and incur reproaches at home, lest, by speaking out too plainly, it should (as we shall presently see) bring other parties into it against us. "To these (views) a Government cannot pay any regard, expecting the nation to place in it the confidence merited by a magistracy of their own election," &c. And now comes, at last, the secret of the Government's silence, or rather its prevarications; for it has talked abundantly, taking care only to avoid the truth:)

> "*Reasons of high policy and* OF CONTINENTAL AMERICAN INTEREST *precipitated events*, in spite of the *circumspection* of the Cabinet of Washington, which, ardently desiring to terminate its differences with Mexico, spared no resource, compatible with honor and dignity, to arrive at so desirable an end; and when it was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its aim by *frank explanations and reasonings*, addressed to the *judgment and prudence* of the virtuous and patriotic Government of Gen. D. J. Herrera, *the misfortune least looked for* dispelled this pleasant hope, and *at the same time blocked up* EVERY AVENUE *which could lead to an honorable settlement between the two nations*. The *new Government* discarded the national interests, as well as those of Continental America, and elected in preference foreign influences the most opposed to those interests, and the most fatal to the future of *Mexican Liberty and of the Republican System, which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect*. Duty, honor, and dignity itself imposed upon us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost; and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent, to avoid thereby a complication of interests, which might render our relations more difficult and involved."

Now, mark what these new and vast revelations turn to, with the aid of a little running commentary!

Reasons of high policy and of Continental American interest precipitated events. Mexico refused to adopt these "reasons;" the "policy and interest," therefore, which "precipitated events"—that is, the War—were ours. *Our* CONTINENTAL POLICY precipitated the war. But while our Cabinet was "ardently" laboring for peace and conciliation—by ordering an army to advance into Mexican territory—"a misfortune the least looked for" overset the Herrera Administration. Yet that very misfortune had been all the while held up by our Government to Ambassador SLIDELL *as certain to happen*, if the Mexican Government yielded to his requisition to be received as full Minister. HERRERA told him (see the correspondence) that they had not agreed, nor did they dare to receive him, except as a Commissioner; that the very suspicion of such a thing had strengthened against him a party (that of PAREDES) then intriguing for his overthrow. Well, Mr. SLIDELL, in spite of all these very reasonable representations, persisted; quarrelled upon the mere mode and title of his diplomacy, mere matters of form to every body but him, and came away rather than put up with the half-title of a mere Commissioner; or else came away because this Government sought a pretext, not a settlement. His conduct compelled the Mexican President to divulge the negotiation for his own justification; and the popular feeling running high against any such concessions to us as HERRERA was accused of being about to make, he was upset by PAREDES. This event, it is easy to see from the context, is that which (our Government now says) "blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement between the two nations"—because "the new Government discarded the national interests as well as those of Continental America," and preferred foreign influences the most opposite, (European ones,) "fatal to Mexican Liberty and the *Republican System*, which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect." Thus "duty, honor, and dignity itself *imposed on us the necessity of not losing a season* of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage; for *not a moment was to be lost*, and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent;" that is to say, "every avenue to peace being now blocked up," we "precipitated events"—to speak plainly, (as, indeed, in this connexion, the President did in his last Annual Message to Congress,) ordered Gen. Taylor to advance to Matamoros, and so, without loss of time, *brought on the war!*

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[*] It has been publicly averred, and not contradicted, (as far as we are informed,) that even the terms of President POLK's Inaugural Address were prescribed to him at the Hermitage, before his departure for Washington, by Gen. JACKSON, whose ruling passion thus displayed itself in the latest moments of his life.

[†] The circumstance to which allusion is here made is the disclosure, in a letter from Washington to the Journal of Commerce, dated October 30, 1845, of the fact that the President's forthcoming Message to Congress would contain recommendations of a hostile nature towards Mexico; the precise character of which the writer *waggishly* described as "THE WAY THE FRENCH TOOK"—that is, bombarding the maritime cities of Mexico. This, the reader will remember, was full six months before the "shedding of blood" on the banks of the Rio Grande. To vindicate our own consistency, and to show that our opinion of the President's bellicose and conquering designs upon Mexico was the same before as since he put them in execution, we transcribe from the National Intelligencer of November 5, 1845, the following remarks, elicited by the information of the intended recommendation by the President to Congress of "the way the French took" with Mexico, which *was to have been* contained in the forthcoming Message:

"We can imagine nothing more revolting to common sense, as well as to any idea of justice and public faith, than what is now intimated to be the 'probable' purpose of the Executive.

"Is there to be no mercy, no shame? Can this country have the heart to trample any further on the poor nation whom its treatment has already rendered so pitiable a spectacle of public humiliation?

"Again and again have we notoriously offered, as to Texas, to compensate Mexico in money for the injury we were bent on committing. That such was the *sole* purpose for which Mr. THOMPSON was dispatched thither last year, while the Tyler treaty was pending, is believed: that Mr. SHANNON made, under instructions, a like overture, is too notorious to be denied by any body. On the floor of Congress, last spring, the Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Relations, (Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL) went so far as to assure the nation, in the name of the Cabinet, that not only would we make, but that Mexico would accept, atonement *in money* for her violated honor and rights!

"We have seized, without compensation, upon what we then offered to buy! We have gone on to dispossess her, in arms, of what even annexation meant not to take, unless by treaty. We have stationed our squadrons upon her coast—itself an insult, if not an act of war, entitling a nation always to large amends, if *any* can be made in money. At this instant, we talk familiarly of California as presently ours, of New Mexico as a pear nearly ripe to fall into our hands. Helpless, distracted, covered with the disgrace of suffering such things, Mexico lies a victim-people, at our mercy, with nothing to hope but to see her provinces torn from her, one by one, at the first pretext, at our first convenience. What! is annexation grown too mild, too pacific, too righteous? We can help ourselves without resistance: is not that enough? Does the 'Anglo-Saxon spirit' hunger no longer for *lands*, but thirst *for blood*? It is clear that we can inflict upon Mexico with impunity what we please; but if we are to dismember her, piece by piece, let us at least suffer the parts sliced off to cohere *by the first intention*, a little to unite with our own flesh, before we trench off others. And, at any event, let us not ravage by war dominions that we destine for our own, and can take without carnage if we choose to be unjust enough to seize them."

[*] The Preamble to the Act of Indemnity granted by Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. *Per se*, that Preamble could never have passed the two Houses of Congress. Its introduction was a mere party trap, set to catch Whig Members. It is fortunately of record, in their votes on propositions to strike out the Preamble, as well as in their declarations in voting for the Bill with that Preamble, that the Whigs universally, and some who were not Whigs, reprobated it as *an official falsehood*.

Out of the diplomatic phrases prescribed to Gen. Scott from Washington, in which the whole paragraph is wrapped up, we have thus drawn, as all must admit, its real meaning, which is neither more nor less, in brief, than this: *that Mexico, in violation of the American continental system, was about to return to a monarchical form of Government under a European prince;* and that to prevent it we made haste to go to war with her, lest, if we delayed, she should be able to complete a league with some of the monarchical powers of Europe, and be thereby enabled to maintain her national existence.

Now, we undertake to show that this Administration after-thought, this new governmental theory of the war, is one quite as fallacious as all preceding systems of Cabinet pretences.

First of all, this pretence of a necessity imposed on us, by the peril of Mexico's setting up a Kingly Government under a Prince to be borrowed from Europe, is a pitiable political *anachronism*, which the least examination of dates totally explodes. It was only when Mexico saw not which way to turn, in order to save herself from our advancing and remorseless encroachments—when she perceived that Texas was gone, that our hand was on all this side of the Rio Bravo, and that California was next to be torn from her—that, in her despair, with our fleets besetting her ports in both seas and our army threatening her frontier, she entertained, *among a small part of her citizens*, and these *the most inveterate of the War party*, any idea of taking refuge under a stronger form of Government and a European alliance, from destruction by us. It was *after* the refusal to receive Mr. Slidell as full Minister that the "virtuous and patriotic Administration of Herrera" (that which rejected him) fell; and it was only *after* the accession of Paredes, its subverter, that a small portion of the war party, headed (it was supposed) by him, turned their last hopes of independence to this scheme of a monarchy. But the plan—if it had even been conceived at the time when (as this latest of the many-tongued proclamations distinctly admits) "every avenue to an honorable settlement between the two nations was blocked up"—never enlisted any popular support: Mexico thought herself driven to no such forlorn remedy; would not barter her aspirations to Republican freedom for even her self-preservation; and presently, when convinced that such was the project of Paredes, overset him, by an almost universal insurrection, to re-instate the expelled Santa Anna, made popular again, out of his late detestation, by his opposition to the monarchical scheme. This is a history not to be disputed: for every body knows it to be the true one. For this, its last effort at self-exculpation, the Administration has drawn upon its imagination, where it should have consulted its memory or dreaded the public's. To find defensible motives for its conduct, it has feigned facts of only *subsequent* existence; facts never in their true amount justifying (if they had even directed) its course, and, worst of all, facts which *its* conduct alone caused, instead of their inducing its conduct. Nothing, we repeat, but its merciless proceedings ever led a small party in Mexico—not lovers of monarchy, but seekers of salvation from ruin and a detestable conquest—to form any such idea; and that idea was, among a people republican enough at least never to stomach the thought of a King, rejected with indignation by the country, from one end to the other.

But, suppose this new pretext to be ever so well founded, what *right* has this Government, upon any principle of public law or of established domestic policy, to dictate to any nation what form of government it shall set up, or what change it shall or shall not make in that government? Can any thing be more monstrously repugnant to the theory and practice of our own Government, or to all the principles of Republicanism on which both our Governments are based? Our Constitution, like that of Mexico, is subject to amendment by the People through a prescribed method. They may, if it pleases them, in their sovereign power, annul it, and substitute for it another. But could such an absurdity be conceived of as that Mexico, or any other Power, should come in and demand of us to take our whole Government into custody, and hold it in durance by means of a conquering army, upon any such miserable pretence as is set up in this Proclamation?

We urge all this with the less reserve, because we cannot consent that a principle so abhorrent shall gain credit, currency, or even toleration and impunity, under the patriotic name of Scott, and because there is no reason to suppose that the heads of the Mexican nation are such drivellers as not to be able to distinguish our opinion from that of those of our countrymen who alone, and not we or our political friends, have the power to control the question of peace or war in this Government.

But, if the new pretext for the War were not wholly foreign to the duty as well as the policy of this nation—foreign to its position and foreign to its mission—what possible ground could it constitute for making war *upon Mexico?* What Mexico would have done, in the case stated in the Proclamation—which, we have already shown, had no existence—was to enable herself by foreign aid to maintain her own political existence. Whatever quarrel we might have had on the occasion of such an arrangement, with which our right to interfere is alleged, would rightfully have been, *not* with Mexico, but with the Power *whose interference* should have placed in jeopardy this "American Continental Interest" and this "high policy," of which nobody had ever heard before it sprung, full-armed, from the teeming intellect of our President and his Cabinet.

Where, indeed, for such an abhorrent excuse for a furious onslaught as this War—such an incredible allegation of purposes and principles in support of it, are we to find any parallel? We know but one, indelibly impressed upon our memory; and that is in the bombardment of Copenhagen and seizure of the Danish fleet by the British, in 1807. The history of that crime is well known; but a brief recital of its main points will show that it presents, crowded within a single action, a body of governmental guilt far less than that now avowed by this Administration; that the bloodshed of this single scene (two thousand Danes and two hundred Britons) was far less; that the attack had a much clearer *necessity* to excuse it; that Great Britain stopped at the single object of carrying off a fleet and naval stores which *might* have come to fall into Bonaparte's hands, and be used against her; that *she* added not to her guilt that of seizing upon the whole (or even half) the Danish dominions, in order to widen her own; that *she* set up no claim of reimbursement for her expenses of invasion and slaughter. If, at the time, Britain and Denmark were friends, the United States and Mexico were not enemies, but had treaties of peace and friendship existing between them until our high "Continental" policy broke in and severed those relations.

We know no more faithful history of the times which it embraces than Baines's *Wars* of the French Revolution. Two brief extracts from it (*London edition*, 1817, *quarto, vol. ii, pp. 45 and 47*) will show what was the situation of things under which England "precipitated events," and what excuses her Ministry made to mankind. We will connect the two passages by a few words of statement as to the facts of the bombardment itself:

"The year 1807 beheld the continent of Europe apparently prostrate at the feet of France. The discipline of Austria and Prussia had disappeared before the numbers and the enthusiasm of the French armies and the predominant genius of their leader. The sovereigns of those countries had seen their capitals filled with hostile armies and their flying courts hovering on the frontiers of their former dominions. The house of Hapsburg had ceased to give emperors to Germany and the downfall of a constitution, transmitted from the feudal ages, was beheld without astonishment, and probably without regret. The battle of Friedland had convinced the Emperor of Russia of the necessity of peace; and the treaty of Tilsit, concluded on the 8th of July, rather proclaimed than confirmed the power of Bonaparte and the weakness of his adversaries. In these circumstances the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon England. In her they beheld a Power which had uniformly resisted with vigor and with comparative effect the encroachments of the continental Colossus; and, in struggling to support the political system of civilized Europe, she had respected the laws by which it was regulated. In the midst of the disasters and errors of the continent Denmark had remained unmolested, protected by the firm but temperate politics of her court, by the attachment of the inhabitants to the family of the sovereign, and to their own national independence, by the rigid observance of a strict neutrality, and by the moral turpitude attached to unprovoked aggression. From the general policy of the French Emperor every thing was to be apprehended; and the Crown Prince of Denmark, draining the rest of his dominions of their forces, had for three years kept the flower of the Danish youth assembled on the borders of Holstein to protect the only quarter in which aggression seemed to be possible, from the entrance of that army which had long hovered on its frontier."

The historian then proceeds to relate the appearance of the British armament on the coast of Denmark; the astonishment and indignation with which the Danes saw themselves suddenly summoned to deliver up their fleet—an astonishment which Mexico would have equally felt, if what is now revealed had been urged on her, but that the conduct of this Administration had prepared her to expect of it every thing monstrous; the peremptory language of Mr. Jackson—afterwards envoy hither, and so odious, as "*Copenhagen Jackson*," that his presence here as British ambassador "precipitated the event" of our war of 1812; the resolute rejection of his demands; the bombardment, and its havoc in Copenhagen, which, like Vera Cruz, was half destroyed. He then relates the impression produced through Europe by the act, and the excuses of the English Ministry, described by Leigh Hunt as

"the cream of orations
In behalf of bombarding one's friends and relations."

FROM BAINES'S HISTORY.

"In calculating the amount of the gain by this unprecedented operation, England had obviously to set off, first, the expense attending the expedition to Copenhagen, which probably amounted to the prime cost of the captured vessels; second, the implacable animosity of the whole Danish nation against this country, devoting them, with all the resources of Denmark, to the service of Bonaparte; third, the resentment expressed and acted upon by the Emperor of Russia, which cemented if it did not dictate his alliance with France; and, lastly, and above all, the diminution of that high national character, and consequent influence, which Great Britain had hitherto enjoyed among the nations of Europe. It was indeed asserted, in justification of this measure, that 'his Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy with a military force the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; or inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and Ireland;' and further, 'Holstein once occupied, Zealand would be at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.' The evidence of the positive information here alluded to was never exhibited; but it was contended, and from high authority, that ministers had no occasion to produce proof of their assertion, that the facts which justified the seizure of the Danish fleet were public and notorious, and were to be found in the power and animosity of France; the weakness and hostile disposition of Denmark; and the importance of her navy towards the success of any plan which the enemy might adopt for the invasion of these realms. *These circumstances, it was insisted, made out a case of necessity; and the measure adopted was one of self-preservation, the first law of Nature.*"

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Iowa, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DUBUQUE, commencing on Monday, the twelfth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one, of range ten.

Townships eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one, of range eleven.

Townships eighty-nine and ninety, of range twelve.

Townships eighty-nine and ninety, of range thirteen.

Townships eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, and eighty-nine, of range fourteen.

Township eighty-nine, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at IOWA CITY, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township seventy-nine, of ranges thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

The northwest quarter, and the east half and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section seven; the east half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, sections eighteen and twenty; the east half and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-two; the west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-six; the north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; sections twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-four, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, and the west half and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventy-six; and township seventy-nine, of range seventeen.

All the sections with even numbers in township seventy-six, and the south half of section nine (except the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter) in the same township, the east half and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen; sections twenty and twenty-eight; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine; sections thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-four, and the east half and northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township seventy-seven, and township seventy-nine, of range eighteen.

The east half and northwest quarter of township seventy-eight, and townships seventy-nine, eighty, and eighty-one, of range nineteen.

At the land office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned sections, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

All the sections with even numbers in townships seventy and seventy-one, and sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, and fifteen, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen; section twenty-three, (except the south half of the southwest quarter,) and section twenty-five, (except the south half of the southwest quarter,) in township seventy-one, of range eleven.

All the sections with even numbers in townships seventy and seventy-one, the south half of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine; section thirty-one; and the southwest quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, in township seventy; and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section one, in township seventy-one, of range twelve.

All the sections with even numbers in township seventy-one, of range thirteen

The north half and southeast quarter of section two; the northeast quarter of section three; and the north half of section twelve, in township seventy-two, all the sections with even numbers in township seventy-three, (except the west half of section eighteen, the southwest quarter of section twenty, and sections thirty and thirty-two;) the southwest quarter of section seven, and the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, in the same township, and all the sections with even numbers in township seventy-four, of range sixteen.

The northwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section one, and the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township seventy-three; all the sections with even numbers in township seventy-four, (except the south half of section thirty, section thirty-two, and the west half and southeast quarter of section thirty-four;) and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the south halves of the northeast and northwest quarters of section twenty nine; and the southeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, in the same township, and all the sections with even numbers in township seventy-five, of range seventeen.

Sections two and four, the north half (except the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter) of section five; the northwest quarter, the west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine; sections ten, twelve, and fourteen; the west half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section fifteen; the southeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three; and section twenty-four, in township seventy-four, all the sections with even numbers in township seventy-five, and the south half, the west half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-one in the same township, of range eighteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships or sections so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a town at St. Marks, in Florida," approved on the 2d day of March, 1833, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, for the disposal of the undermentioned lots in said town of St. Marks, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of October next, to wit:

Lots numbered two, three, four, six, seven, eight, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-six, forty-eight, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-eight, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-six, together with all the portions of the following named lots, not covered by the donation of ten acres made to the Tallahassee Railroad Company, viz: Lots numbered forty-seven, fifty nine, sixty, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, eighty-two, eighty-five, and ninety-four.

The offering of the above mentioned lots will be commenced on the day appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed. But the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no [illegible] to any lot will be admitted until after the expira-

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned Land Offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on *Monday, the twelfth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

The parts of fractional townships one, two, and three, situated east of the St. Francis river, township seven, the north half and southwest quarter of section six, and the west halves of sections seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in township eight; and township nine, of range four.

Townships six, seven, eight, and nine, of range five.

Townships eight and nine, of range six.

Townships six and seven, the north half of section thirty, in township eight; and township seventeen, of range seven.

Township nine, of range eight.

Townships seven and nine; and fractional section one, the north half and southeast quarter of section two, and fractional sections thirty and thirty-one, in township ten, of range nine.

Townships nine and ten; and sections two, three, four, five, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the same time and place:

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

The part of township nine, situated south of the Arkansas river; sections five, six, seven, eight, and seventeen, south of river, in township ten, the west half of section two, section three, the east half of section four, sections ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, the north half of section twenty-two, and the north half and southeast quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in township eighteen, and the north halves of sections two and three, and sections four, ten, eleven, fourteen, eighteen, nineteen, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, in township nineteen, of range one.

The part of township eight, situated north of the Arkansas river; township fifteen, (except sections eleven and twelve;) and the part of township sixteen, situated east of Old river, of range two.

At the same time and place:

South of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

The northwest fraction of section six, in township six; island number seventy-six, in the Mississippi river, being parts of sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven; and sections one and two, in township twelve, of range one.

The north half and southeast quarter of section one, and the north halves of sections two, three, four, five, and six, in township five, of range two

Island number sixty, in the Mississippi river, being parts of sections twenty-six, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township one; and section three, in township two, of range five.

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the nineteenth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

The part of township one, situated west of White and Cache rivers; and townships three and eleven, of range three.

Townships three and four, and the parts of townships seven and eight, situated west of White river, of range four.

Township fourteen, of range eleven.

The part of township seventeen, situated west of White river, of range twelve.

Township eleven, of range sixteen.

At the same time and place:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Township six, of range one.

Townships seven and twenty-one, of range two.

Township nineteen, of range five.

Township fifteen, of range six.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned townships, to wit.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian

Township fourteen, of range nineteen.

Townships twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of range twenty.

Townships twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range twenty-one.

Townships twelve and fourteen, of range twenty-three.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURTHOUSE, commencing on *Monday, the second day of August next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township eleven, of range nineteen.

Township one, of ranges twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five.

Township ten, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at CHAMPAGNOLE, commencing on *Monday, the twelfth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township sixteen, of ranges ten, eleven, fourteen and fifteen.

Township thirteen, of range sixteen.

Township nineteen and fractional township twenty, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on *Monday, the nineteenth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township three, of range six.

The north half and southwest quarter of section six, in township five, of range fifteen.

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Sections six, seven, and eighteen, south of Arkansas river, in township seven, of range four

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, to wit.

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township three, of range twenty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this third day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,

ap 10—w13w Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the Territory of Wisconsin, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range three.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range four

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this first day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at Mineral Point, and make payment therefor, *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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GEO. M. BIBB,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

HAVING established his office in the city of Washington, proffers his services to the public, in the prosecution of claims upon the Treasury of the United States, in the argument of cases in the Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

His office is on the north side of F street near the Treasury building. june 16—1y